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## NOTE ON CORTICIUM LEUCOTHRIX, B. &amp; C.

A. P. MORGAN.

I have recently gathered specimens of this curious fungus. It was first described by Berkeley in the Notices of N. A. Fungi; it is No. 284. The hymenium is truly "beset with delicate white bristles" as stated by Berkeley. These the hymenium had parted with when Massee redescribed the same specimen in the Journal of the Linnean Society, Vol. XXV, 133.

The species was referred to the "subgenus" Coniophora, by reason of "Hymenium pulverulent; spores large, profuse, colored," Grevillea, VIII, 89. It stands here Corticium (Coniophora) leucothrix B. & C. Massee writes it Coniophora leucothrix Cooke, in the Journal of the Linnean Society.

The peculiarity of the plant is the association of the white cystidia with the brown spores; the former pertain to the genus Peniophora, the latter are characteristic of the genus Coniophora. The cystidia of Corticium leucothrix are similar to those generally in the species of Peniophora; they are terete, tapering slightly to the apex, roughened with irregular warts, projecting 50-90 mic. beyond the surface of the hymenium, 12-15 mic. in thickness. The spores are subelliptic, inequilateral, yellow-brown, pellucid, 11-14 x 6-7 mic.

The cystidia in the genus Peniophora, after maturity, soon disappear, especially when the plants continue to be exposed to the weather; then the specimens are usually referred to Corticium. It can easily be shown that this has been done in more than one instance.

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## THE ACCENTUATION OF MYCOLOGICAL COMPOUND NAMES.

IVY KELLERMAN.

It seems that the perplexing question of correct formation and derivation is not the only matter in nomenclature which disturbs the botanist. The accentuation of names gives trouble now and again, in spite of the apparently simple rule for all anglicized Latin and Greek scientific words, that the Latin rule is to be followed, namely: accent the second syllable from the end if it be long; if it is short, accent the preceding one. But since these words are chiefly Greek compounds, some explanation of the laws underlying their accent before they suffer transliteration may replace apparent dogmatism with reasonableness in the mind

of the long-suffering mycologist, even though no practical rules are added.

By comparison of the languages of the Indo-European family, many apparently isolated facts are explained, and certain uniformities proved to exist. These uniformities may therefore be considered indications of the state in prehistoric times, before the development into separate languages. The members into which the Indo-European family separated are believed to be the following: Indo-Iranian (i. e., Sanskrit, Avestan, Persian), Armenian, Albanian, Greek, Italic, Celtic, Teutonic, and Balto-Slavic.

There are certain Indo-European laws of accentuation which are seen to be distinct from changes occurring in the individual languages. One of the most general laws pertaining to nouns and adjectives may be stated as follows: Compounds, consisting of one word dependant upon another in a grammatical relation, keep the accent of the dependant word for the accent of the compound as a whole. The survival of the law to the present time is shown by such examples from the Teutonic branch as English *púff-ball*, *ápple-tree*, *bláck-berry*, or German *ápfel-wein*, *sónnen-blume*, *bláu-beere*. From the Balto-Slavic branch may be adduced Lithuanian *vasará-sziltis* "summer warmth", and *sául-zhole* "heliotrope," and Russian *né-vidko* "not to be seen." A moment's consideration will show how logical this law is. The dependant word, usually an adjective, or a noun in a case relation, brings a new idea or broadens the one already present in the word to which it is united, and so it naturally receives the greater amount of stress. The rule holds whether the dependant element precedes or follows the foundation word. This suggests a distinction which must here be emphasized, and which can be made plain by recalling a favorite example of two Greek words which differ only in their accent. One type is shown by *metro-któnos* "mother-slayer," developed by a secondary law from the original *metro-ktonós*. This class can be left out of consideration, when mycological nomenclature is the point of interest. The other class is exemplified by *metró-ktonos* "having death at a mother's hands", "mother-slain", the difference in sense being shown solely by its different accent. This is the type which botanical terminology for the most part follows.

In Sanskrit no secondary development obscures the law, and examples from this language are most plain: *sáhasra-mukha*, "having a thousand outlets", *hiranya-keshas*, "gold-haired" (i. e., "Gold-hair"), *hári-ashvas*, "having yellow horses." Greek examples are *polý-porus* from *polý-pórus*, and *aglaó-spora*, from *aglaó-sporá*, a correctly made new formation.

In Greek, however, which is of especial interest to the botanist, certain changes took place. A law developed that no accent might recede farther from the end of a word, either simple or

compound, than the third syllable from the end. This is the case if the quantity of the last syllable be short; if it is long, the accent may recede only as far as the second syllable from the end. It will at once be recognized that this secondary law often shifts the accent of the emphatic word in a compound to a different syllable from the one upon which it originally rested. For instance, *myrío-stóma* would in prehistoric Greek have become *myrío-stoma*, like the Sanskrit *sáhasra-mukha* of almost the same meaning quoted above. But, in the earliest records we have, Greek had already completed the shifting due to the law of recessive accent, and therefore we find *myriό-stoma*. So also *carýo-sporá*, if it had occurred in early Greek, would have been *carýo-spora*. The latinization of most of the mycological words of this type reduces the number of clear examples for illustration.

When the foundation word is more than three syllables in length, or has a long final syllable, it is evident that the law of recessive accent must withdraw the emphasis completely from the preceding dependant word. An example of this is *poly-céphalum*, which would have been *polý-cephalum* in prehistoric Greek, from the elements *polý-cephalé*, which naturally had to undergo such a compromise when they became united into one word. A still more apparent example is *cylindro-céphalum*; the first of its component parts is *cylindro-*, which likewise had to give up its accent entirely, since it preceded a three-syllabled word in the combination.

#### NEW SPECIES OE FUNGI FROM VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

J. B. ELLIS AND B. M. EVERHART.

**SEPTORELLA\*** SORGHI E. & E. On leaves of *Sorghum halapense*, Tuskegee, Ala. (Prof. Geo. W. Carver, 383).

Perithecia gregarious on dry, dead areas of the leaves, superficial, globose, coarsely tubercular-roughened, subcarbonaceous, 80-100  $\mu$  diam. Sporules elongated-fusoid, slightly curved, 3-4-nucleate becoming faintly 3-4-septate, yellowish-hyaline, 40-55 x 2 $\mu$ . Basidia very short.

**MACROPHOMA ULMICOLA** E. & E. On dead elm twigs, Riverside, Ill., November, 1902. (E. T. & S. A. Harper, No. 781.) Comm. Elam Bartholomew.

Perithecia thickly scattered, white inside, apex erumpent. Sporules globose or shortly elliptical, large 15-20 $\mu$  in the longer

The genus *Septorella* was published in *Hedwigia* 1897, p. 241. The name is badly chosen, differing only in a single letter from *Septoriella* Oudemans, in his Contributions à la Mycol. Flora des Pays-bas, XIII, p. 52, but the fungus described by Oudemans is very different from the *Septorella* of Allescher, the perithecia in Prof. Oudemans's genus being enclosed in a dothideaceous stroma. The sporules in the species published by Allescher are smaller (18-22 x 1  $\mu$ ) than in *s. sorghi*.